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(24 - 30 August 1953)

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1. (1b) SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP: Chinchow (Aug. 27) announced a series of radio talks by Sino-Soviet Friendship Association (SSFA) delegate Li Ping, who recently returned from the USSR, with local SSFA units ordered to organize listening groups.

Chinchow (Aug. 28) broadcast Li Ping's first talk, stressing Soviet admiration and friendship for the Chinese people. The Soviet masses "love Chairman Mao," while grade school students longed to visit China so they could see Mao. At Meetings, Russians gathered around the Chinese visitors, presenting flowers and asking questions, and often quoted Mao's statement that Sino-Soviet friendship is lasting because it is based upon the internationalism of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin.

2. (1c) SOVIET LEADERSHIP: Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 24) that a North-west study committee had been organized to guide college teachers in concentrating on a study of Soviet publications. Chungking reported (Aug. 26) Malenkov's recent speech in the current Armed Services program topic series. Nanking said (Aug. 28) that Kiangsu cadres had completed a study course on "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR."

Peking in numeral code (Aug. 26) reported world-wide press comment on the Soviet H-bomb communique. Peking in numeral code (Aug. 28) quoted JEN MIN JIH PAO comment praising the great Soviet effort to settle the German question. On the other hand, American world prestige is said to have sunk to a new low, as admitted by Adlai Stevenson and Norman Thomas following their visits abroad.

3. (1c) SOVIET TECHNICAL DIRECTION: Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 25) that "Ankang" had been declared a model for industrial mechanization and automatic operations. Peking added (Aug. 30) that Soviet experts played an important role in promoting mechanization and automatic operations at Anshan. Peking asserted in numeral code (Aug. 26) that adoption of the Kovalev method of lathe operation by 12 state enterprises had resulted in great production boosts. Tsitsihar said (Aug. 27) that local locomotive workers had improved production by the Kovalev method.

Peking stated in numeral code (Aug. 29) that government hospital workers were studying Pavlov's theories. Soviet experts led Northeast workers in producing chloromycetin for typhoid treatment, equal in quality to imported products.

Peking reported in numeral code (Aug. 26) that a drive was being organized in Taiyuan to promote Soviet cutting methods. Peking announced (Aug. 27) that the Party Committee's industry department had ordered cadres in delinquent mines and factories to study Soviet progressive experiences and "respect and implement the suggestions of Soviet experts."

4. (2a) INVOLVEMENT IN KOREA: Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 25) that Chinese People's Volunteers had assisted Korean soldiers in repairing bombed reservoirs; (Aug. 26) that the Volunteer Corps (CPV) had allotted one million catties of food for "relief of the Korean people"; (Aug. 27) that the CPV railway corps had helped Koreans overcome transportation difficulties; and, (Aug. 25) that the cultural corps had organized publishing houses to supply reading matter to the CPV. Antung stated (Aug. 27) that 7,000 cadres had pledged to "learn patriots and internationalism" from the CPV after listening to talks by war heroes.

Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 26) that a statement by Korean Foreign Minister Nam Il supported Chou En-lai's proposals for a Korean settlement. Peking stated (Aug. 28) that Korean people and organizations had sent gifts and comfort delegations to the CPV; (Aug. 30) that Kangwon Province farmers built a monument to CPV martyrs; and, (Aug. 30) that the Soviet Ambassador had assumed his duties in North Korea.

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5. (2c) **ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES:** Peking asserted in numeral code (Aug. 24) that American manipulations had ruined Southeast Asian rubber and tin prices, and quoted a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Bangkok as saying that the result was economic, social, and political instability. Hong Kong, Bangkok, and Jakarta papers were quoted as saying that the Malayan treasury was empty, that the American embargo had seriously damaged Indonesia, and that the only solution was to abolish the embargo and revive trade with China. Peking stated (Aug. 26) that domestic products gradually were replacing imported goods on the Shanghai market.

According to Peking in numeral code (Aug. 26) the Fuel Ministry has organized teams to inspect coal production, because "on a national scale, fulfillment of production plans is not satisfactory." Such large mines as Fuhsin, Chihxi, Hsokang, and Fuhsun were delinquent, and Northeast China, source of more than half the nation's coal, had achieved only 91.9 percent of its quota. "Strengthened leadership" and increased wages were ordered. Shanghai announced (Aug. 28) that local silk mills had failed to meet June and July quotas because of poor labor discipline.

Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 25) that coal mine fires at Tatung were under control, and said (Aug. 26) that cadres had been ordered to lead Honan farmers in draining flooded fields to prevent crop destruction. Naning reported (Aug. 24) that 200 tons of insecticides had been supplied to fight pests in six Kiangsu rice areas.

6. (3a) **STRENGTHENING PARTY CONTROL:** Peking asserted in numeral code (Aug. 29) that "under the correct leadership of the Party Committee," half the (Anshan) power plant workers had become Party members and "unreservedly dedicate their skills to the Fatherland." Peking announced (Aug. 27) that the Party Committee's industry department was taking measures to assure industrial production plan fulfillment; and added (Aug. 29) that the Liaosi Party Committee had made a cash award to the Party Committee of Changwu Hsien, Chu Four, and ordered all cadres to emulate this committee.

Chinchow reported (Aug. 25) that, following a course to implement factory labor discipline, workers had pledged to fulfill their assignments. Changsha (Aug. 25) announced that an education program had improved labor discipline in Hunan factories and mines. Sian stated (Aug. 27) that the Northwest Party Bureau had ordered cadres to lead in solving winter wheat sowing difficulties. Peking said in numeral code (Aug. 25) that the Ningxia and Yinchuan governments had organized committees to handle information from the masses "to strengthen ties between government and the people."

7. (3a) **BASIC CONSTRUCTION:** Peking reported in numeral code (Aug. 28) that Southwest and Northwest middle schools had been reorganized to meet national construction needs, and said (Aug. 25) that the opening of junior technical schools had been delayed for two weeks to complete reorganization. Foochow said (Aug. 21) that 30 percent of the 1,021 Fukien college graduates had been assigned to construction work.

Peking (Aug. 27) quoted a JEN MIN JIH PAO editorial urging increased educational facilities for grade school graduates, but only through use of existing facilities, such as temples and public halls.

Peking in numeral code (Aug. 26) reported that a directive issued by the Ministry of Heavy Industry complained of losses to the State through disorder in construction projects. A new system of responsibility was installed, and project administrations were given five months to implement the system.

8. (3b) **INDOCTRINATION FAILURES:** Peking in numeral code (Aug. 27) reported complaints that telecommunications workers had not adequately safeguarded the "nation's secrets," partly because of "fallacious ideas of economy and bureaucracy." Peking said in numeral code (Aug. 29) that the Party Committee was forced to correct the ideology of Tangshan power plant technicians, who "had conservative thoughts", doubted the ability of workers to make innovations, and had lost enthusiasm for their work now that "workers were masters of the country."

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Shanghai announced (Aug. 27) that the Military Control Commission had deported a French Catholic imperialist who confessed to having impeded the Resist-America Aid-Korea (RAAK) drive and organizing the Legion of Mary. Shanghai said (Aug. 27) that two Chinese had been ousted from a French workers' union "by Catholics and workers" for hindering the RAAK drive and calling a secret meeting to forestall accusations against them.

Peking stated in numeral code (Aug. 27) that Honan cadres were ordered to "overcome their opportunistic outlook and lack of interest. Peking announced (Aug. 28) that 21,000 primary school graduates who failed to gain high school entrance would be reexamined. Nanking announced (Aug. 29) that Wuhsi had organized six chu courts to handle election law violations.

9. (3c) CLASS PRESSURE: Shanghai (Aug. 27) said local tax officials had cited a Tungshan Chu merchant for paying only one-fifth of his taxes, while accounts of a Luwan Chu merchant were being rechecked. Shanghai said (Aug. 29) that local workers had responded to a Federation of Industry and Trade call to expose merchants' tax irregularities. According to Shanghai (Aug. 30) 25 of the 26 firms in one section were suspected of tax evasion, with some merchants already making corrected returns.

10. (3e) AGRICULTURAL REMOLDING: Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 30) that cooperatives and mutual aid teams had been reorganized in Sinkiang, Shensi, and 26 Tsinghai and Ningsia hsien, with 50 percent of the farmers now members of mutual aid teams. Peking said (Aug. 25) that women in farm production had doubled with enforcement of equal pay for men and women in cooperatives and mutual aid teams.

11. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Peking in numeral code (Aug. 27) quoted a Party Bureau complaint that Suiyuan cadres had failed in work among minorities because of their contempt for the Mongolian language and objections to its use "on grounds of narrow nationalism." Cadres were directed to study Mongolian, and to use it in official notices, at meetings, and on signs and price tags. Mongolian must be used in the first four school grades--Chinese in the upper grades--while interpreters must be provided at public meetings.

Peking announced (Aug. 30) that the Health Ministry had sent Peking, Mukden, Harbin, Shanghai, and Chengtu medical college graduates to Lhasa, Tibet.

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